

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 3—Castles in the Air. **CARNOY**—11—The Broomstick. **EDEN MUSSE**—Was Taberna. **KOSTER & BIALY**—2 and 3—Carmenita. **MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE**—8—Straw Concert. **MADISON SQUARE THEATRE**—2 and 3—Dance. **MANHATTAN BEACH**—Siege of Vera Cruz. **PALMER'S THEATRE**—2 and 3—The Sea King. **TERRACE GARDEN**—8—11—Gaspard.

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Business Notices.

OCIAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Minister Phelps spoke at a banquet to the American riflemen in Berlin. Lord Salisbury announced in Parliament that the Anglo-German African agreement was signed on Tuesday. Minister Reid presented to the American Art Students' Association in Paris the flag sent to it by President Harrison. The agreement for the conversion of the Daira Sanieh loan has been signed. Negotiations between Lieutenant Wyse and President Nunez for the continuance of the Panama Canal concessions are said to be satisfactory. The British steamer Regius was sunk by collision near Calcutta.

Domestic.—The Fourth of July was celebrated as usual at Woodstock, Conn., and throughout the country. The Society of the Army of the Potomac enjoyed a clamor near Portland, Me. The college conference by the 54th New-York Regiment at Gettysburg. The cornerstone of the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science was laid at St. Johnsbury, Vt. The Randolph Macon Academy was dedicated at Bedford City, Va. Elections of the Society of the Cincinnati were held in Rhode Island and New-Jersey. The Confederate veterans at Chattanooga celebrated the Fourth of July with a parade.

City and Suburban.—Independence Day was celebrated in many appropriate ways. Many people were injured by stray bullets and explosions of gunpowder. A former prize-fighter was shot and instantly killed by a truck-driver. The Society of the Cincinnati had its annual meeting. John Lutz, a Hungarian, shot his wife and then killed himself. A drug-clerk who put up a fatal prescription by mistake was held in \$5,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter. A woman killed herself in Evergreen Cemetery. Two young men were drowned in Jamaica Bay. The Scottish-American and the New-Jersey athletic clubs and the 69th Regiment held well-attended games. The Larchmont Yacht Club sailed its fifth annual regatta. Winners at Monmouth Park: Volunteer, Reporter, Orgueuse, Deafwater, Tenny, Eric, Burnside and New-Ober-Never.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Slightly cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 75.1-2.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

Threatening weather yesterday interfered with the enjoyment of those who sought their Fourth-of-July recreation out of doors, but it hardly diminished the interest in or the success of the sports of all varieties which flourish on our summer holidays. The day in general passed without special incident. There was no great fire resulting from pyrotechnic displays, and no serious casualty from the customary diversions of the Fourth, though the small boy came in for his usual share of burns and bruises and other minor accidents. So far as celebrations of July 4 are concerned, the only one of note—as for a number of years past—was that which Mr. Bowen has made a permanent feature at Woodstock.

A fatal mistake by a drug-clerk is a thing for which no excuse can be offered. The case which has just occurred in Brooklyn is a sad and shocking one, a powerful drug having been administered in place of a comparatively harmless one resembling the other in name. The defence of the accused clerk, who is now in jail, is yet to be heard, but the facts so far known tell heavily against him. He is a man of experience in the business, having formerly had a drug-store of his own in Philadelphia. The fact that a powerful drug was called for by the prescription ought to cause the pharmacist to exercise extreme care both as to the quantity used and in the reading of the physician's handwriting. It invariably happens that in cases of this kind it is the compounder (not the writer) of the prescription who is at fault.

The Chautauqua season—a different thing from the "season" elsewhere—is under way, as a dispatch from that important literary and scientific centre, elsewhere printed, shows. That Chautauqua is growing in popularity is evidenced by the number of new buildings erected. The most important of these are the headquarters for the Assembly and the new gymnasium, which is said to be admirably equipped. The attendance last year was larger than in any previous season, and the probabilities are that this year will show a still further advance. A list of the new instructors in the several departments is given by our correspondent. These and their associates will accomplish a vast amount of useful work at this

educational centre while other educational institutions are resting from their labors.

The Board of Education and the city sustain a loss in the resignation of Commissioner Gallaway, which closely follows the retirement of President Simmons. Mayor Grant will have an important duty to perform in filling the vacancies thus created and others that are expected to follow. The interests of our schools are paramount, and demand the selection of men of experience and standing in the community in order that the high character of the Board of Education may be maintained.

It will generally be accounted a fortunate thing that the simpleton who undertook to swim through the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara yesterday abandoned the attempt after going a short distance and was glad to be pulled ashore. The few successful attempts to go through the Rapids and the Whirlpool were calculated to incite foolhardy and weak-brained men to try the same thing. That the failure yesterday will have a wholesome effect in the contrary direction all sensible people will be glad to believe. It is to be hoped that this exhibition of midsummer madness will be the last, for this season at any rate, in the vicinity of our wondrous piece of natural scenery.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

The House Tariff bill, with the modifications proposed by the Senate Committee, has been before the public long enough to have definite opinions about it formed and expressed. The measure has been roundly berated by all who are hostile to protective duties, though of late they have been trusting mainly to divisions of the protective force. These people, without an exception yet observed, insist that it would be wise and statesmanlike to put back the whole or part of the duty on sugar, in order to prepare the way for reciprocity, but to open the doors to free wool from South America. A large majority of those who uphold the protective policy at all regard the pending measure with satisfaction, and earnestly hope that it may soon become a law. Not a single public journal is now recalled, which has favored protection, that does not approve the essential features of the bill. While there is more or less criticism of certain details, much less of that is heard than was heard when other revisions of the tariff were pending, and much less than was expected in respect to this very measure when it was first reported to the House.

The reason is that the work of compromise and adjustment has been done with much care and skill, so that in the main the wishes of the great body of the people have been regarded. Exceptions there certainly are, some of which have of late elicited far more unfriendly comment than all the more important features of the bill. Thus the addition made in the Senate Committee to the duty on refined sugar meets scarcely any approval except from those directly interested. The change in the duties on flax and linen goods is pronounced by competent judges a great mistake, on the ground that it will render the duties as uselessly burdensome as they have been, depriving them of the desired protective efficiency. These are not small matters, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will consider them seriously. But a few errors do not by any means outweigh the merits of a measure carefully adjusted in more than a thousand provisions to meet the needs of American industry.

It appears surprising to many that the suggestions looking toward reciprocity with South American countries have not had more carefully considered for several months, and by Senators and Representatives whose duty it has been to ascertain the wishes of the people. It was the judgment of Republicans in the House, and of Republican Senators of the Finance Committee, that the increased duties on wool and the removal of duties on sugar were the precise features of the measure which commanded the strongest popular approval. If these, or either of them, should be taken out of the bill, it is certain that it would meet great opposition where public opinion now favors it, and those who have excellent means of information believe that the bill would not then have a majority in either House.

The Senate is expected to take up the bill next week, with the prospect that the usual wearying succession of interminable speeches will take the place of what ought to be general debate. Unless the majority is willing to be rendered impotent and helpless by the minority, some step to terminate discussion and secure a vote may be found necessary. The Democratic Senators, who profess to believe that the passage of this Tariff bill would greatly help their party, might with much propriety show their faith by their works on this occasion, and refrain from a useless opposition that means mere waste of time. If they are able to muster a majority against the bill, the sooner that is shown the better. If they are not, the public prosperity would be greatly promoted by a speedy decision.

SAGASTA'S BOLD STROKE.

To judge by the recent events at Madrid, the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet is nothing more nor less than another of those clever manoeuvres by which the astute and shrewd Prime Minister periodically infuses fresh life into his administration, and prolongs his tenure of the reins of power. For although there are many malcontents among his followers, yet he still possesses a large Parliamentary majority over the Conservatives, a circumstance which renders it in the highest degree improbable that the Queen Regent would be guilty of so unconstitutional an act as to confide the formation of a Ministry to the Conservative leader, Senor Canovas, or that the latter would accept the Premiership if offered him. Sagasta's object in this tendering his resignation at the present moment is manifestly to consolidate the dissident factions among his followers, who, notwithstanding the grounds for dissatisfaction which they may have against him, would infinitely prefer that he should remain at the head of affairs than make way for Canovas and his Conservative friends. Moreover, he probably desires to give a lesson to the illustrious ladies at the Royal Palace, who are notoriously surrounded by persons antagonistic to the Liberal Administration. Marshal Martinez Campos, the favorite military adviser of the Regent, is an openly avowed enemy of Sagasta, and only recently gave a manifestation of his influence over Her Majesty by inducing her, notwithstanding the opposition of the Premier, to remit the sentence pronounced by a court-martial on General Daban for publicly insulting his superior, the Minister of War. Besides this, the Conservative leader Canovas has long been the most intimate friend, confidant and trusted adviser of the Princess Isabella, the clever elder sister of Alfonso XII, who lives with his widow at the palace and exercises considerable moral sway over her.

Sagasta makes his coup now in order to consolidate his position before the next general election takes place. For he is perfectly aware that although the Conservatives, being in a minority in the Cortes, would be unable to ad-

minister the Government in accordance with the terms of the Parliamentary Constitution, yet they might trip him on the eve of the elections in such a manner as to obtain possession of the executive power during the contest, and thus to secure control of the ballot. And it is scarcely necessary to add that in Spain it is the party which controls the voting that invariably secures the majority. Nor should it be forgotten that the Universal Suffrage bill has only just become law, and that it is the government in power at the time when the citizens for the first time enjoy the exercise of their greatly extended franchise which will reap the popular good-will and gratitude for the measure. By tendering his resignation now Senor Sagasta has played a bold stroke. As long as the Cortes remains in session it is impossible to find anybody to supersede him who would command a Parliamentary majority; and if he succeeds in putting an end to the court intrigues against him, in reconciling the differences of his followers, and in retaining office during the coming elections, he may safely count on remaining at the head of affairs in Spain throughout the life of the next Cortes.

THE BILL TO BANISH THE UTES.

In a letter which we printed yesterday, Mr. Herbert Welsh disposed effectively of the argument that the condition of the Ute Indians would be improved by their proposed banishment from Colorado to Utah because they would then be near the Navajos, who are alleged to be civilized, and from whom a good influence would proceed. Mr. Welsh suggests with a logical force which cannot be denied that this argument is only good in case the Navajos are more civilized than the people of Colorado, which, he says, is not the fact. We do not believe it is. Some people in Colorado have yet much to learn about human rights and good faith, but upon the whole it is a progressive State. Its people are full of enterprise and ambition. They are an educated, charitable, generous people, and really superior to the Navajos.

And this is a fair sample of the arguments that are advanced in support of the bill to banish the Utes. They all have about as much sense in them, and they are all about as sincere and candid as this one. The cold fact is that some people in Colorado are anxious to gobble up these Indians' lands, and they are trying to put as decent a face on their scheme as they can. They succeeded in getting the United States to appoint a commission to "treat with" the Indians, and the commission succeeded by bribing the Ute chiefs in securing their consent to go. In all the disgraceful history we have made in our Indian relations nothing surpasses the behavior of this commission. If Congress sanctions its proceedings it sanctions bribery and imposition.

The Ute Indians should be let alone. Colorado should be willing to bear her fair share of the Indian burden, and if she isn't willing she should do it anyhow. The people who are pushing this removal scheme are both selfish and impudent. They ask the United States to embarrass and injure other people in order that they may profit. If Congress is to lend itself to such uses where will it stop? It will be obliged to shift every bunch of Indians in the country whose presence interferes with somebody's convenience or greed. We have studied this Ute proposition with all the impartial care that can be brought to the consideration of any subject, and we are frank to say that it does not possess a solitary merit while, upon the other hand, it is a distinct abandonment of every promising principle in Indian management. Congress will make a sorry mistake if it allows this selfish and corrupt intrigue to succeed.

BRUTAL SCIENTIFIC SPORT.

Vivisection has been claimed by many as one of the most useful agencies in promoting the progress of medical science. And so long as it is conducted within reasonable lines and practical objects are rigidly kept in view, those practising it may be regarded as pursuing useful investigations in the true scientific spirit. But when its processes are irrational and animals are tortured without the justification of practical and useful ends, those who have recourse to it subject themselves to the charge of wanton cruelty and barbarity. Some recent experiments made by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, and reported upon by him in "The New-York Medical Journal," seem to belong in the latter category.

These experiments are described as demonstrating the practicability of brain grafting. The attempt was made to prove that brain, as well as skin, bone, muscle, glands, eyes or nerves, can be transplanted and adapted to physiological requirements of incorporation and growth. Two dogs were trephined, small sections of brain were cut out of each and then exchanged. Total blindness resulted in the eye opposite the lesion in each dog. On the third day the dogs were killed, and the transplanted brain sections were found to have a normal appearance with indications of adherence of tissues. The experiment was repeated on a cat and a dog. The dog's fate is not stated, but the cat was made blind in one eye, and when killed on the third day the tissue transplanted was shown to adhere by a layer of fibrin to the brain. A similar pair were operated upon and corresponding results were noted this time in the case of the dog. Then a button of bone was cut out of another dog's head and left so that it could be raised and depressed like a trap-door. A section of brain was removed and replaced with a similar weight of tissue from a cat's brain, the trephine opening being closed by the button. The dog was very feeble for several days, but then made a fair recovery with the exception of loss of sight. At the end of seven weeks the dog was killed and the brain microscopically examined. The transplanted section was found to adhere firmly to the main tissue, but lines of degeneration extended down into the dog's brain. The experimenter professes to have demonstrated that brain tissue has sufficient vitality to survive for seven weeks the operation of grafting without wholly losing its identity; and that while there may be sympathetic degeneration on the opposite side of the brain there is a complete union of the tissues of animals of different species.

These being the experiments and the results, it now remains to be determined whether the processes of vivisection can be justified with any standard of reason and common-sense. Let it be conceded that it has been proved that a dog can be kept alive, albeit with loss of sight, for seven weeks with a section of a cat's brain buttoned into a hole made in his own brain, and that degeneration of tissues while inevitably taking place are remarkably slow in development. What then? What has been gained by all this trephining, brain-grafting and animal torture? Is it of any practical value to ascertain that a dog will not die at once but can be kept alive for seven weeks with a trap-door in his head and a bit of cat's brain underneath? Is there the remotest possibility that any application of this treatment can ever be made to surgery? Can two human beings ever be found outside of an insane asylum who will consent to exchange brain-grafts

even with the conveniences of the button trap-door thrown in? Or is it conceivable that any mortal will ever be induced to have his brain tapped and the hole plugged up with stuffing from cat or dog brain for the sake of being blind in one eye and the chance of not dying within seven weeks? Vivisection in this case has not been conducted within reasonable lines. It is brutal and revolting scientific sport. Such experiments cannot lead to practical results. These are vagaries of science. It is wanton and atrocious torture of animals without scientific grounds of justification.

NATIONAL DEBT AND CURRENCY.

The financial situation at the close of the fiscal year, as set forth by the official statements, is more satisfactory than had been expected. The decrease in debt less cash during the month of June was remarkably large, \$20,683,726, and during the fiscal year \$88,471,449, leaving the net debt only \$988,175,122. For the first time since the close of the war the debt goes below a thousand millions, and yet there is included nearly sixty-seven millions of Pacific Railroad bonds which were not formerly reckoned among direct obligations of the Government. Of the interest-bearing debt formerly recognized, only about seven hundred and twenty-five millions remains, while the debt bearing no interest and used as currency, exclusive of notes and certificates in the Treasury, is about seven hundred and ninety-four millions, against which there are cash items of over six hundred millions. At last year's rate it would take only eleven years more to extinguish the entire interest-bearing debt, whereas it will be seventeen years before the four-per-cent bonds become redeemable.

The currency of various kinds in actual circulation outside the Treasury is officially reported as \$1,429,718,376, a decrease of only \$1,475,275 during the month. The issues of silver certificates have increased \$2,553,960 and of gold certificates \$591,620, while \$153,874 more subsidiary silver has been put into circulation. But \$1,911,391 of the United States notes have been taken in, and the surrender of bank notes has amounted to \$1,641,545. In addition the gold coin in circulation has been reduced by \$849,975, more than \$1,800,000 having been added to the stock in the Treasury, and the standard silver dollars in circulation have diminished \$371,818, the stock in the Treasury having increased \$32,270,000. The net change in currency of all kinds during the last year has been an increase of \$49,600,000; roughly forty millions in silver certificates, fifteen millions in gold certificates, and eighteen millions in legal tenders, against a decrease of twenty-six millions in bank notes, and some minor variations.

It is not easy in view of these facts to believe that the country is suffering at present for lack of money, and the year closed with money markets fairly supplied. But there will soon come a much increased demand on account of movement of products, and it is in connection with this demand that a larger supply of the circulating medium is thought requisite. This at least may be said, that the increase during the last year has been a little more than enough to balance the increase in population, so that the actual circulation outside the Treasury is larger for each inhabitant than it was a year ago, and the course of events during the last year has not disclosed any pressing need of larger circulation. But the demand from abroad, which has caused some exports of gold during the last month, might presently become sufficient to create some embarrassment, if no measures were taken to make larger supplies of currency available. It is on this basis, and no other of a strictly scientific or reasonable character, that provisions for expansion of currency are advocated.

THE STATE CAMP.

The honor of opening the State Camp at Peekskill to-day is accorded to the 9th Regiment, of this city. It is an honor to be appreciated in itself, and doubly so in this case, since the 9th was also in camp last year and is to break the record by spending a week in duty there two years in succession. This regiment, however, is not luxuriously housed, its army being over a stable, and General Porter showed good judgment in giving it the privilege of another tour of camp service when the opportunity presented itself of doing so. The 9th will be joined at Peekskill by Troop A, also of New-York, which will have its first trial of camp life this year.

The State Camp for members of the National Guard has become a soundly established institution, not only in New-York, but in other States. When the experiment was first tried of sending a number of regiments, one after another, up the Hudson for this novel duty, it was regarded with some doubt. That was only a few years ago, and our readers will easily remember. But the experiment soon reached the stage of demonstration. Camp life proved good and useful in more ways than one, and the various National Guard organizations are eager for the privilege of going into camp for a week's toil and play. There is not much play about it; and there is a good deal of hard work, and strict obedience to the rules is properly insisted on. But practically it is a week's outing which the men in camp enjoy; they have that change of scene and of occupation which constitutes the best sort of recreation.

The benefits of camp life have been abundantly illustrated by the experiences on the picturesque bluff just above Peekskill, and show themselves in a marked improvement in our citizen soldiers. Each regiment which goes there is to be congratulated on its good fortune. The State Camp has already proved a profitable investment; and it is an investment which is certain to increase in value as time goes on.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

How often, alas! does a man do things when he is first married which he subsequently regrets. This is especially true of Brooklyn men, and a case reported from there in yesterday's Tribune only goes to confirm this general observation. David Sullivan was up before the Butler Street Police Court, in that city, charged with striking his wife. Certainly no man, whether he lives in Brooklyn or elsewhere, is ever justified under any circumstances in striking his wife. We are glad to know that Mr. Sullivan denies the charge. His language in speaking to his wife, he admits, may have been, like that employed by the late Truthful James, "plain," but he is sure that he did not strike her. But if it were possible for a man to be justified in striking his wife gently and then saying that he was sorry and smoothing it over some way, we believe that Mr. Sullivan would be fully provided with an excuse.

If there is one thing which Mr. Sullivan likes above other things it is breakfast. If he can get a good hearty breakfast early in the morning he feels comparatively independent of the other two meals. Mr. Sullivan likes to lie in bed at a morning and hear the gentle sizzle of ham as it is being fried in the skillet for his breakfast. It delights him to have the aroma of boiling coffee float about his pillow as he takes his last light slumber. He loves to be roused from his last morning dream by the sharp flop of the flapjack. He dresses himself with a quiet feeling of inward joy if he hears the welcome clatter of the waffle-iron, and as he wends his way toward the dining-room he feels prepared for the day's trials and duties. If he notes that the flavor of beefsteak and onions rides on the morning breeze, Mr. Sullivan is no gourmand, yet he does like his breakfast. But will Mrs. Sullivan prepare her

husband's breakfast? No! She claims that it hurts her complexion. It is different with a man—no matter about his complexion—so she has insisted that Mr. Sullivan get up in the morning and get his own breakfast. And the unfortunate Sullivan has either been doing it or going without for twenty-one years.

A few weeks ago we noted the case of a Brooklyn man who, getting a good cook, in an insane moment married her, the natural result following: she refused to cook as soon as married, and shortly after left him entirely, on the plea that she could not endure the poor cooking of the cook hired in her place. When a Brooklyn man is in love he seems to be a very foolish creature. For how did Mrs. Sullivan get her peculiar notions concerning the preparing of the family breakfast? From the misguided Sullivan himself, we blush to say. When they were first married, twenty-one years ago, she of course expected to get the breakfast like any dutiful wife. But no; Sullivan would not hear of it. He could not bear the idea of his precious working with the material sausage or manipulating the prosaic griddle-cake. He would get breakfast. So he did, and to-day he is in the Butler Street Police Court with a lawyer appointed by the judge to defend him.

Of course Sullivan only intended his breakfast-getting operations as a pleasant little way of marking the honeymoon. Mrs. Sullivan, with the perversity of women, looked on them differently. She was willing to call it a permanent arrangement. More—she insisted. It has lasted twenty-one cheerless years. Sometimes, as we said before, Mr. Sullivan has had breakfast—sometimes he has not. The worm—we refer to Sullivan—turned at last; and, as we also remarked before, he is to-day being practised on by a young lawyer in the Butler Street Police Court. Alas! poor Sullivan. How foolish a thing is man in his honeymoon!

All of which we trust will serve as a warning to young men now in their honeymoons. Do nothing that you cannot stand by, twenty-one years from now. Remember Sullivan's condition to-day.

"St. Louis backwardism" is the name which "The Albany Times" applies to the criticisms which a St. Louis Democratic newspaper recently passed upon David B. Hill. But let the same sort of criticisms be passed upon Grover Cleveland by this same journal, and "The Times" would doubtless allude to them as the weighty conclusions of a gifted contemporary, or words to that effect. Hence once more we observe that it does make a difference which Democratic Presidential candidate is gored.

Mr. Frank is running against Speaker Reed for Congress in the 1st Maine District. Not so frank as foolish.

The inhabitants of the cities have been enumerated, and the figures show up very well.—(The Louisville Courier-Journal.)

We respectfully submit to Colonel Watson that he must quit talking like this if he does not want to be cast out of the Democratic party summarily and with violence accentuated with profanity. For it has come to be understood that a Democratic editor who fails to denounce the census in the most scathing terms at his command every six days in the week out of a possible seven is a shocking example of party orthodoxy.

Idaho could not have celebrated yesterday with more enthusiasm and red paint if she had been one of the thirteen original States. Bless her!

The petition which has been presented to the Brooklyn Board of Education in behalf of larger salaries for teachers in the primary grade is clearly entitled to attentive consideration. The salaries now paid to such teachers in our sister cities are notoriously small as compared with other cities, and the petition is signed by many citizens of standing and influence. The fact is coming to be recognized that the best talent and attainments are necessary for the successful teaching of young children at the period of life when observation is most acute and memory most spontaneous and impressive. The arguments set forth in the petition are convincing to candid minds. Teachers are required to dress comparatively well, and their duties are by no means confined to the hours spent in the school-room. Yet they receive for the first year only an average of \$7 69 a week, and after six years in this grade, can at the best get no more than \$11 06 weekly. Put in the best way, the inadequacy of the salaries becomes conspicuously evident. It is also contended with force that the State, which establishes a virtual monopoly of the work of instructing children, is under a moral obligation to pay the teachers it employs fair wages for the work performed. No one who studies the question with an unprejudiced mind can fail to perceive the justice of the cause of the petitioners.

Instead of talking nonsense about "Federal bayonets" and the "Man on Horseback" and such specious, yet does not the Democratic press deal with this proposition: That the citizen of Maine is cheated in his rights when a Congressman is fraudulently elected in Texas? That is the point.

Sir James Fergusson's statement in the House of Commons as to the instructions issued by the British Government to its naval commander at the Newfoundland station is neither candid nor valuable. The question is not what they are to do generally to keep the peace, but what they are to do toward enforcing the obnoxious modus vivendi. That is the only question concerning which there is a present interest. If England has ordered her marines to enforce the new French claim against her own colonists, they are surely entitled to know it.

A disposition is manifested in some quarters to regard Governor Hill's Indianapolis speech as "the first gun for '92." Yes, it would seem to resemble a good many of the guns known as toy pistols with which the small boy of the period celebrated yesterday. It did not make much noise, but it hurt the gunner.

The largest city in the Empire State gives congratulations to the largest city in New-Jersey—New-York to Newark; Newark's growth has been of the solid and realistic variety; there has been nothing of the artificial about it—no annexing of contiguous territory more or less sparsely inhabited. She has fairly won all she has, and is entitled to the advance over Jersey City which she has gained. Newark now has about 182,000 inhabitants and has practically reached its limit. That is, until it enlarges its boundaries, which it will probably soon proceed to do. New-York is nearly ten times as big, but it has nothing but the best of good wishes for the metropolis of New-Jersey.

PERSONAL.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, was born, it is said, in the now much-talked-of Heliopolis.

Madeleine Lemaire, who is one of the most successful and distinguished of modern French artists, has been as well as talented. She is a tall brunette with charming manners, soft dark eyes, and a sweet and intellectual face. When only fifteen years old she exhibited at the Salon a portrait of her grandfather. It would have been a problem to the jury thought that "the author of this picture was too young."

Mr. Ganson Dewey, a nephew of "Our Chanancy," is mentioned as one of the "rising men" of Buffalo. He is said to have marked talent and is a member of an eminent law firm in that city.

Sir George Aik, the oldest of the English men of science, has just entered upon his ninetieth year. Sixty-five years ago he was elected to the Lucasian professorship at the University of Cambridge, having been senior wrangler two years before. The remuneration was £100 a year, and he has since that time been a member of the "rising men" of Buffalo. He is said to have marked talent and is a member of an eminent law firm in that city.

Aiky has been for forty-five years Astronomer Royal (he resigned in 1881), and has received every honor and distinction open to men of science, including the presidency of the Royal Society.

Professor Henry W. Farnam, of New-Haven, who was married last week, and to whom an imposing reception was given by his mother in Hillhouse-avenue on Thursday, will start for San Francisco in about three weeks with his bride, to make a circuit of the globe.

Ex-Chief-Justice of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, thinks the ballot reform plank of his party's platform weak and insufficient.

Colonel George O. Jones, who constitutes the head, tall, wings and most of the trunk of the Greenback party, completes his sixty-sixth year next Monday.

General Adam E. King, of Baltimore, who has been appointed Consul-General at Paris, is a tall, handsome man with gray hair. He has a charming family, says "The American." His wife is an attractive woman in many ways. Two of their daughters are, in society, the third being yet a schoolgirl. A son, Hugh, is connected with one of General Alger's business enterprises in the West.

Mr. Walter McMichael, after thirty years' service in the newspaper business, retires from the financial management of "The North American," and has sold his interest therein to his brother Clayton, who now becomes its sole proprietor.

Among the stories they tell of blind old Gilman Marston, of New-Hampshire, who died Thursday, are these: He was badly wounded in the arm at Ball Run, but refused to have the member amputated, though the surgeons told him his life depended upon that operation. He insisted upon being placed upon his horse, and was led to the front amid cheers from the "boys of the regiment." He once refused to allow his troops to board an overboarded transport, because he had "brought those men from New-Hampshire to do duty, not to be drowned." The orders of a tyrannical superior to build a guard-house "without so much as a crack in it," he obeyed literally, solid logs being so used that there was not even a deep to enter by. On one occasion he coolly walked along a parapet, under a terrible fire of shot and shell, that he might inspire a wavering brigade of his own resistance.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The tardy and sluggish movement of thought in Canada is shown by the fact that the "No Popery" cry was raised the other day in the Anglican synod in Montreal, because a member suggested the establishment of an order of deaconesses. The Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in this country will hardly be accused of a leaning toward Roman Catholicism; and yet the former body has already established an order of deaconesses, and the latter is considering the advisability of doing so. It is surprising that intelligent Anglican Churches in Canada do not see what is going on around them.

Teacher—I notice by the papers they have arrested more Russian students.
Elder—it is high time! I don't believe in those ruffians, anyhow. They are too brutal.—(Lowell City.)

The French military authorities are at present engaged in discussing the question as to whether the red trousers worn by the French soldiers should be retained. By many it is urged that this color is more easily discernible at a distance than any other, and that it should give place to something less prominent. Others, however, including Baron Selliere, who supplies the needful cloth, claim that red is the least attractive of colors. Trousers, indeed, seem to constitute the all-absorbing question of the moment. Emperor William has recently issued a proclamation that knickerbockers should be substituted for their stead at all court entertainments; and in other capitals, too, a similar transformation for evening wear is projected. It is to be hoped, however, that the present trouser controversy will not lead to such serious results as those which took place in the early part of the century when an entire Scotch regiment mutilated—and twenty of the mutineers were hanged—in consequence of their refusal to wear trousers in lieu of the kilt. A similar mutiny with an equally unfortunate conclusion occurred a few years afterward among the three English regiments of Greeks stationed at Malta. Forty-five of them had to be executed by the British authorities before they would consent to abandon their petticoats or "hustanella" for the regulation trousers.

"Come, come, don't be a fool, my dear," said the husband, during a domestic breeze.
"Didn't marriage make you and me one?" she asked.
"Of course it did."
"How can I help being a fool, then?"—(Summit N. Y.) Record.

Now is the time to give how many free in this city will be caused by firecrackers. Just as a starator we will suggest half a dozen.

THE IMP OF THE PERVEVER.
He sat within his office in the city's busy mart
And thought this very happy thought: "To-morrow I'll depart."
For quiet country places where the scenes that greet me here
And all the city noises shall be lost to eye and ear.
Away with all this ceaseless ruse! I'm weary of the strife.
Oh, what a pleasure it would be to lead a farmer's life!
I'll spend my week's vacation in the country fresco and free,
Its verdant fields and solitude are just the thing for me.

He climbed up in the old barn's mow to feed the horses hay
And thought this very happy thought: "To-morrow I'll depart."
From this dull monotony and dreary stretch of green,
I'm going to the city where there's something to be seen.
Why must I all my weary days plod one prosaic round?
Oh, I would wander where busy hands in multitudes abound!
I'll spend my week's vacation in the city's throbbing heart.
Of which did fortune favor me I'd be an active part.
Each went to the desired place, but very strange to say
Each one before the week was up was glad to come away.
They found each other's joys of white were flecked with shades of black,
Though each was glad to go, yet both were gladder to get back.
—(Chicago Post.)

"The Boston Transcript" is visibly disturbed over the report that Columbus, Ohio, is coming to be known as the "Hub of Ohio." The Transcript says, "it is a pity that the hub is not where the Antocrat placed it. Boston State House has its vestal tapers, but that name clings to it. No, Ohio, there is only one Hub in the universe." All right, but even if that is so, can't Ohio have a nice little home-made Hub of its own? Surely Boston won't claim to be the "Hub of Ohio."

Icebergs originate in West Greenland, which Ensign Bodman, of the Hydrographic office, calls the great iceberg factory. The ice massed in the interior of the country is gradually forced out to sea by glacial movements on land, which advance at the rate of at least fifty feet a day. The bergs vary in size from the average sixty to 100 feet high and 800 to 500 yards long of exposed surface, which is usually an eighth of the whole mass.—(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

"It may be," says Kate Field, "that clean, self-respecting colored men and women,